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people have stoned the medical expert brought here from India, beaten, bruised, and torn the clothes off his medical colleagues and finally they have bolted and barred their doors against the entrance of the sanitary inspectors.

It is now necessary to have all the health officers guarded by a posse of police during their visitations, and it will be seen from one of the clippings inclosed of yesterday's date and penciled in blue, that the Sepoy soldiers have received official orders to hold themselves in readiness to assist the police at the quarantine stations.

Finally, the Government and board of health have yielded to the clamor of the people and the demand of their elected representatives in having a scientific investigation made of the true nature of the existing disease which is now spreading so rapidly and so extensively.

For this purpose 3 guinea pigs were selected, and upon their bodies a physiological experiment has been made by inoculating them with the blood of the plague victims. After an interval of two or three days the pigs died, one after the other, and, upon the examination of their blood, large quantities of the plague bacillus were found in it.

It will also be seen from the clipping inclosed of June 26, and marked in blue penciling, that a communication has been received by the governor from Mr. Courtenay C. Bennett, the British vice-consul at Réunion, stating that the cases of disease which had existed for some time in Madagascar and Réunion were not bubonic plague, but rather "lymphangite infectieuse." It seems that the guinea pig test was made in Réunion and Madagascar, but the operation had no effect upon the animals. Hence there is no doubt now of the nature of the malady existing in Mauritius. There is no disputing the fact that since the approach of the so-called midwinter season here the propagation and spread of the microbe are apparent in the number of victims attacked and in the daily increase of deaths, some of the unfortunate victims, as will be seen from the inclosed clippings, dropping suddenly dead on the streets.

In my last dispatch I called attention to infectious atmosphere in which I am now surrounded in consequence of the establishment of segregated stations on all sides of the consulate. See clipping inclosed dated yesterday (28th), and the remarks of Mr. Langier, one of the elected members for Port Louis, regarding the placing of these stations in the Champ de Mars, where the consulate is located.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
United States Consul.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

MEXICO.

Sanitary report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *August 4, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following mortality list for the week ended August 3. Deaths from yellow fever, 15; pernicious, 3; remittent, 2; tuberculosis, 9; various causes, 19; total from all causes, 48.

The past week shows a little improvement over the previous week, as far as yellow fever is concerned, although to-day's record of 6 new cases and 4 deaths indicates that there is no immediate probability of the epidemic subsiding.

Many of the inhabitants left the city for the country when the epidemic appeared, and now as the fever gets better the fresh material is

constantly coming in and furnishing enough fuel to keep the epidemic smoldering. I have heard of no new cases in the surrounding country, and the shipping continues free from infection.

Respectfully, yours,

SAML. H. HODGSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Yellow fever on British steamship Transit at Progreso.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Progreso, July 16, 1899.

SIR: I have to report that the British steamship *Transit*, from Vera Cruz and Tampico, arrived at this port on the 13th instant.

On the 15th instant, while the vessel was unloading at the dock, 2 of the crew were seen to be unwell. They were given medical attention, and to-day, the 16th, the cases were officially declared to be yellow fever. One of the 2 cases will unquestionably prove to be fatal.

The health officials of the port have taken energetic action in the matter. The steamship has been ordered in quarantine at a safe distance offshore and close vigilance is being observed.

Yucatan, up to date of writing, has had no case of yellow fever this season. The case noted in some newspaper reports a few weeks ago proved to be only a mild case of bilious fever and the subject was up and about his business in less than four days.

Respectfully, yours,

EDWARD H. THOMPSON,
United States Consul.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Inspection service at Puebla and Orizaba.

MEXICO, MEXICO, August 6, 1899.

SIR: In accordance with Bureau letter (J. W. B.) of June 16, 1899, wherein I was ordered to visit when necessary the towns on the lines of railroad between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, I have the honor to inform you that I left here on the morning of August 2 and arrived in Puebla on the afternoon of the same day. I immediately called upon the consular agent, Mr. Headen, for the purpose of explaining the Service work in Mexico, and to arrange for the certification of residents of Puebla who might travel to the United States, and whose health status, while perfectly good, would be unknown to us. Mr. Headen promised any assistance within his power, and any information likely to be of interest to us. He was requested to issue a certificate to each passenger, but addressed to this office, stating the length of time the passenger had resided in Puebla, whether an infected locality had been visited, and whether the passenger had traveled in a local or through train to Mexico City. I learned upon good authority that no cases of yellow fever have been brought to Puebla this year. I left on the following morning, August 3, for Orizaba, on which place I will make a separate report.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.